BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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Daily paper, 1 month.....$10 00
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Weekly paper, 3 months.....10 00
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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865. NO. 111.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Some Particulars of the Evacuation of Charleston, &c.

AUGUSTA, March 20.—An officer who was on duty at Fort Moultrie furnishes further particulars concerning the evacuation of the defences of Charleston harbor. He says that Sumter had three ten-inch Columbiads, which were carefully destroyed. Two large Blakely guns were destroyed; also the seven mile range seven hundred pounders. The balance of the ordnance was of small calibre. The enemy shelled the Islands furiously, preventing the total destruction of the defences before the evacuation.

The situation on the North border, March 6th, shows that Gilmore was being reinforced by Thomas with cavalry.

At Knoxville preparations are being made to move into Western Virginia.

Thomas has garrisoned Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Three regiments are at Chattanooga, and two hundred and eighty at Running Water, and forty in each of the block houses at Enders. At Bridgeport there are two regiments, and at Stevenson the garrison is very small. The balance of Thomas' army are at Huntsville, Decatur and Eastport.

Rosecrans has five brigades in Middle Tennessee, scouring the country for supplies and recruits. The rebel soldiers they catch have the alternative to join the Yankees or be killed. Stokes' brigade is most conspicuous in this work.

The Yankee prisoners have been moved up from Cahawba to Selma, Ala., on account of the high water flooding the country so that supplies could not reach them.

Grierson was at Pensacola with six thousand troops on the 9th instant. Preparations continue at Pensacola for operations on Mobile and Selma.

Operations in North Carolina.

RICHMOND, March 20.—The following has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES C. S., March 20th.—*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:* Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 P. M. on the 19th instant he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied upon fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until six P. M., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched.

Our troops behaved admirably. A dense thicket prevented rapid operations.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

From the Albany Atlas.

THE YANKEES IN A RELIGIOUS POINT OF VIEW.

"PROPHET, PRIEST AND KING!!"—These are the titles the Boston *Transcript* accords to its Chief, Lincoln, and his recent inaugural inspired it will prove as a revelation from above! "No wonder," it exclaims, the President was lifted above the level on which political rulers usually stand, and felt himself in the very presence of the awful mystery of Providence. * * *

Well may the President call the people, as it were, into the Court of the King of Kings, and show them their accountability and their duty towards Him. With these views, it is, of course, the duty of the hierarchy to guide the people politically; and we see that Beecher proposes to organize future campaigns upon this basis. He proposes to get rid of the old theologic trammels; and in a recent sermon, in which he announced his determination to devote himself more to politics, he alluded to "the sacredness of days and ordinances, *such as Sunday*, fast days, peculiar modes of baptism, and so on, as of use simply to educate and assist Christians in their several lines of spiritual development, while *there is, and should be, no intelligent recognition of sacredness or holiness in them.*"

He sneered at "your men in pulpits, who can preach of Moses and the prophets, who can show you the length and breadth of their creed, who can explain the meaning of this term and that text, who can talk of original sin and the wickedness of men who lived two thousand years ago."

Having thus disposed of the clergy who talk of original sin and quote Bible texts, and having knocked Sunday "into the middle of next week," the Reverend politician pitches into the politics of New York city! He had nothing to say about Brooklyn politics, nothing about the corruptions of the navy yard, nothing about the bounty brokers and the conniving officials, who have been driving a profitable business in kidnapping, drugging and enlisting men, and in organizing desertions from the army by thousands, nothing against the New York custom house, nothing against the contraband traders, and the smugglers, and revenue defrauders; for aiming at these, he would be sure to hit a fellow politician of the Black Republican school. He did not even score the New York Board of Supervisors—for that is a half-and-half institution politically—though it is chargable with most of the vast expenditure of the city. He let the Boards and Commissions organized at Albany, alone—and hurled his anathemas solely against the New York Common Council—because that is Democratic!

Why should he not "deal damnation through the land against all he deems his foes," as well as the "Prophet, Priest and King" whose name he upholds?

Sometimes there passes over the fields a wind which parches the plants, and then their withered stems will droop toward the earth; but watered by the dew, they regain their freshness and lift their languishing heads. So there are always burning winds, which pass over the soul, and wither it. Prayer is the dew which refreshes it again.

EVENING PRAYER.

FROM HYMNS OF THE AGES.

I come to Thee, to-night,
In my lone closet where no eye can see,
And dare to crave an interview with Thee,
Father of love and light!

Softly the moonbeams shine,
On the still branches of the shady trees,
While the sweet sounds of evening on the breeze
Steal through the slumbering vines.

Thou gav'st the calm repose
That rest on all—the air, the birds, the flower,
The human spirit in the weary hour,
Now at the bright day's close.

'Tis Nature's time for prayer;
The silent praises of the glorious sky,
And the earth's actions, profound and high,
To heaven their breathings bear.

With them my soul would bend
In humble reverence at Thy holy throne,
Trusting the merits of Thy Son alone
Thy sceptre to extend.

If I this day have striven
With Thy blessed spirit; or have bowed the knee
To aught of earth, in weak idolatory,
I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been
An unforgiving thought, or word, or look,
Though deep the malice which I scarce could brook,
Wash me from the dark sin.

If I have turned away
From grief or suffering which I might relieve,
Careless the cup of water's o'en to give,
Forgive me, Lord, I pray.

And teach me how to feel
My sinful wonderings with a deeper smart,
And more of mercy and of grace impart,
My sinfulness to heal.

Father! my soul would be
Pure as the drops of eve's unsullied dew,
And as the stars whose nightly course is true,
So would I be to Thee.

Not for myself alone,
Would I these blessings of Thy love implore,
But for each penitent the wide earth o'er,
Whom Thou has called Thine own.

And for my hearts best friends,
Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years
Has watched to soothe afflictions, griefs, and tears,
My warmest prayer ascends.

Should o'er their path decline
The light of gladness, or of hope, or health,
Be Thou their solace, and their joy and wealth,
As they have long been mine.

And now, O Father! take
The heart I cast with humble faith on Thee,
And cleanse its depths from each impurity,
For my Redeemer's sake.

The glory of God which shines in the church, shines on the world.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 15, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies whenso consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst on serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorny general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholiars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and these connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatsy, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wythville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINDSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d3w3t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIROE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

March 6-d6t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 66 feet, cottage style, 9 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sash—Glass—Size, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two sets Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Spears, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.

March 15-td TAPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 9-d6t Depositery.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. B. HOOPER,
March 8-dlw Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t w1t St. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 22-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dosw3w. Adm'r.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 9 tf

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the progress office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a few minutes before they go to press.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon R R HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W R PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS BELL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office CHIEF ENGINEER and SUPT.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 26 RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 22, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our cash rates for subscription and advertising. Persons remitting the amount by mail will give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to mention the Post Office to which paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

From the Front.

The official dispatch from Gen. Lee is all that we have of the operations near Bentonsville, on Sunday last. From the report it will be seen that the results of the engagement were highly satisfactory to General Johnston, who adds that our troops behaved admirably on the occasion.

It is thought that the fight was renewed on Monday morning, but up to this writing, (Tuesday forenoon) we are without any additional news.

LATER.—A gentleman just from below reports that Sherman is whipped and falling back upon Fayetteville. This would seem to disarrange the plan for a junction with Schofield.

A rumor, entitled to little credence, says Grant is moving troops towards Weldon. Lee will attend to him.

Telegraphic communication is still open between this place and Goldsboro; but up to this time we have received no dispatches from that place.

Feed the Soldiers.

While the theatre of war is so near us there must necessarily be a good many officers and soldiers in and about Raleigh, some passing through and others on duty at this post, and if the citizens would prevent raids on their premises and depredations on their property, let them open their larders and their houses and feed them. Men will not starve if they can help it, and those whose business, age or other condition has saved them from the hardships, dangers and sufferings of the field ought to be willing to divide what they have in the way of subsistence with these battle-scarred veterans. Besides the sick and wounded there are many well soldiers, paroled prisoners and others, who need food which the Commissary cannot or does not supply, and these families who have the means should take them to their houses and feed them. We believe that the people of Raleigh are generally doing their duty; we know that the ladies are doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded at the hospitals; but as there may be some that as yet have done nothing we appeal to them to share such as they have with any hungry man connected with the army.

In connection with this subject we copy the following remarks from the Danville *Register* of the 17th, to show that there is much suffering among the men recently returned from Northern prisons:

Wednesday night some paroled soldiers, just arrived from Richmond, entered the issuing room of the Commissary Department, while the officials were engaged in some business in the apartment, and took forcible possession of two pieces of bacon. One piece was afterwards recovered.

The fellows, we suppose, were nearly starved, and hence their eagerness to get subsistence. A great many of these paroled soldiers who arrive at this place are entirely out of food, and are fed by the people of the town, until they can get off on the Piedmont train.

Yesterday forenoon the town was full of these men, waiting for transportation.

"Mob Violence."

We trust that no citizen of Raleigh, or any other section of the Confederacy, is in danger, in person or property, of violence from our own soldiery; but if such is the fact it is the duty of the civil and military authorities to see that such persons are protected.

If any man has been guilty of treason, or of any violation of the law, let him be arrested by regular process and tried—our laws are adequate if properly administered to the punishment of all crimes—but let no man or set of men presume to arrogate to themselves the right to correct evils by mob violence on persons or property, for nothing will justify such a proceeding. All good men and women condemn it, and all good citizens will resist it. We cannot believe that Confederate soldiers would be guilty of, or that our Commanders would permit, the perpetration of acts that would disgrace our armies and damage our cause.

The *Confederate* newspaper, of this city, has the following under the above heading:

"From what we have written in another article, it will be seen how distinctly we condemn any purpose or intention by any persons to injure, damage, threaten or inconvenience any citizen, by acts of mob violence. We understand that some of the citizens of Raleigh are concerned about their persons and property, because of apprehensions that such purpose exists among portions of the soldiers. We do not believe there is any such intention. No good and brave soldier will engage in any lawless enterprise; on the contrary, he owes it to the laws of the land, and his own honor, to frown upon any combination, for an illegal purpose, whatever may be his feelings towards, or prejudices of the people against whom they are levelled. If such apprehensions are reasonably entertained, it is the duty of the city authorities to take steps to protect the threatened [illegible] with the [illegible] threats, and on [illegible] will [illegible] from [illegible] tion, without regard to his prejudices, convictions or animosities. And we are sure that either on the application of the Mayor, in anticipation of any violent conduct, or on the application of an individual, who may find himself, or property, or family to be in danger of molestation, that the military authorities will establish a guard to see order and peace preserved, and quiet the apprehension of the citizens. In such events we would recommend to the city authorities in the interest of the public, as well as individual citizens."

THE EVACUATION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The following interesting account of the evacuation of Fayetteville is taken from the *Biblical Recorder*:

When Gen. Sherman started on his raid from Savannah, it was generally believed in military circles that he would follow the course of the railroad from Columbia to Charlotte. Preparations were made to check him before he reached the latter place. On arriving at Chester he turned his column to the right, captured Camden, and moved on the main road to Cheraw. Gen. Hardee was compelled to evacuate the town and retreat to Rockingham. He was then ordered by General Johnston to fall back upon Fayetteville. On reaching the vicinity, on Wednesday the 8th, he took a position six miles from town, where he was reinforced by the command of Lieut. Gen. Hampton. It was believed that a stand would be made and the place defended. It did seem that the splendid arsenal, the seven cotton and three oil factories, &c., made it a place of sufficient importance to the government to make a more determined defence. On Thursday the artillery and trains began to cross the river. Then it was announced that Gen. Johnston had left, and all hope of defence was abandoned. Thursday was a gloomy day. The weather was inclement; the people sad; the soldiers disappointed. The citizens began to secrete their provisions, plate, jewelry, &c. The ladies had provisions cooked for the soldiers, and the citizens who were likely to be molested began to prepare to leave.

Friday was fast day. In the morning it rained heavily. The church bells called the people to the house of prayer, but few obeyed the call.—About noon the clouds passed away, and the sun shone as brightly and the evening was as calm as if the sound of war had never been heard in the land. Late in the afternoon it was announced that the infantry were entrenching, and this led many to believe that the town was not lost. The wish was father to the thought. To those conversant with military movements it indicated an immediate retreat. About sunset nearly five thousand prisoners, captured in the morning, were brought in and hurried to the front. As the shades of darkness began to cover the old town, the quartermaster and ordnance wagons moved towards the river and the infantry began to pass to the front. Those of us who intended leaving were assured that we could not remain till morning; and we retired to our homes and partook of our evening repast with feelings that are not easily described. Loved ones separated; fathers embraced their children; husbands and wives parted—but I must stop. The grief of such partings is too sacred for the public eye. On hurrying to the streets, I found them thronged with soldiers. It took me three hours to cross the bridge, just one mile from my residence. On crossing we repaired to the house of a friend, and sought a few hour's repose.

Saturday morning, we returned to the river. Soldiers and citizens were hurrying across. The enemy had entered the town, and been driven back in confusion. The cavalry on the outposts were drawn in and a line formed for the defence of the bridge. The troops crossed in a very orderly, quiet manner. Just before the last detachment of cavalry crossed, the steamers and flats in the river were fired. These well known favorites floated from their moorings as the flames shot up towards the heavens. The enemy, in force, entered the town and commenced firing upon the rear of our retreating column.

The confusion among the citizens was, of course, intense. In a few moments the streets were cleared, and the troops engaged in a spirited fight at long range. Just as soon as the last detachment crossed the bridge was fired. In a few moments it was enveloped in flames and fell with a crash that resembled the roar of artillery. A 32-pounder was posted in front of the bridge, so as to command a portion of Hay street, and all that portion of it which passes through what is called Campbellton. The street was in a few moments crowded with mounted men. The roar of the flames that were consuming the bridge, boats and old ware houses, the exultant cheers of the invaders, the screams of excited females, the hallooing of thoughtless boys, all broke upon the stillness of a lovely morning.—The enemy rush in triumph towards the bridge, heedless of danger, when a solid shot, from a 32-pounder, strikes the head of their column and passes through it. Then, after a momentary pause, the column closes, and on they come.—The next moment a shell is thrown into their midst; the shell explodes; there is confusion; another, and another, and the street is deserted. Gen. Hampton then discovered that they were endeavoring to reach a radan to the left of the bridge. To do this they had to pass over an open field. The gun was moved to a point which commanded the field, and a few well-directed shots completed the evacuation. Scarcely a man was cut off, and no stores were lost.

E. J. Hale, the veteran editor of the *Observer*, had just finished working off the usual issue of his paper on Thursday. Having a good supply of paper on hand, he put his press to work on Friday and supplied the troops with the *Observer* gratis.

A large number of the citizens left; among them Messrs. Hale & Son, McDuffie, McSwain, Haigh, Randall McDaniel, Col. Cook, S. Johnson, Harden, McMillan and others.

The citizens, up to the night of the evacuation, continued to receive Confederate money.—The ladies were as indefatigable as ever in ministering to the wants of the soldiers. They have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the troops will never forget them. They are a noble people.

REFUGEE.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

THE NEW TAX LAW.

We publish in another column the text of the new tax law. It will be acceptable to the reader to have a synopsis of its provisions presented in shorter phrase. We are indebted for the following to a gentleman who had an active part in the passage of the law:

The tax law of the present session imposes for the year 1865, taxes as follows:

1. Upon the value of all property, real and personal, not expressly exempted or taxed at a different rate, eight per cent. The property to be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860. The property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies, whether incorporated or not, taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property and assets of individuals, to be paid by the corporations or joint stock companies. Banks not to be taxed on deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others. Stocks or shares in corporations, associations or joint stock companies not to be taxed as property, but the dividends to be taxed as income.

2. Upon the amount of all gold or silver coin, and upon the amount of all moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, promissory notes, rights, credits and securities payable in foreign countries, and upon the specie value of all gold dust, or gold and silver buillion, twenty per cent.

3. Upon the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in 1860, ten per cent.

4. Upon the amount of all moneys except those held abroad, bank bills, Treasury notes, and other paper issued as currency, on hand or on deposit on the day of the approval of the act, five per cent.

5. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, except those held abroad, five per cent. Bonds and stocks issued by the Confederate States or any State, and all loans to the government of the Confederate States are exempted from taxation except as the interest thereon, which is taxed as income. This income tax not to apply to bonds or stocks exempted by law from taxation.

6. "Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandize, effects or property of any description, or money, gold or silver, stocks credit or obligations of any kind, at any time between January 1, 1865, and January 1, 1866, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income. The profits to be ascertained by the difference between the price paid in Confederate Treasury notes, including all costs and charges, and price realized in the same currency. If the objects of the sale were purchased at any time since January 1, 1863, this additional tax to attach on the profits realized on the sale thereof in 1865.

7. Upon the amount of profits exceeding 25 per cent. made during the year 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance or other joint stock company, a tax of twenty-five per cent. This tax to apply to individuals or partnerships as well as to corporations—individuals and partnerships that have not been assessed, or have not paid for the year 1864 the tax of 25 per cent. imposed on the excess of profits over 25 per cent. for that year, to pay the same in 1865.

8. The property income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges, and charitable institutions, are exempt from taxation. Property within the lines of the enemy is exempted from taxation so long as it remains within such lines, but income derived therefrom is taxed as income under existing laws.

9. The following are exempted from taxation: Property to each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; for each minor child one hundred dollars; for each son in the army or navy, or who has died in the service, five hundred dollars. The property of every soldier, or of a soldier's widow, or orphan family of minors, to the value of one thousand dollars. Said exemptions not to apply where the property, exclusive of household furniture, exceeds one thousand dollars in value.

Household furniture where the value does not exceed $300 on the basis of the value of 1860, wearing apparel, goods manufactured by any person for the use and consumption of his family, including slaves, poultry, fruit, and the products of gardens where said poultry, fruit and products are raised for the family of the producer and not for sale; corn, bacon and other agricultural products which were produced in 1864 and necessary for the tax payer's family, including his slaves, during the present year and in his possession on the day of the approval of the act, are exempted from taxation.

10. Taxes on property for the year 1865 are to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act and to be due and collected on the first of June next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The additional taxes on profits for 1865 to be assessed and collected according to the provisions of existing laws. All the taxes imposed by this act, as well as the taxes on incomes and profits and the specific taxes and taxes on sales of the existing laws, are to be paid in Confederate Treasury notes, or in certificates of indebtedness, provided that at least one-half be paid in the notes.

11. Any tax payer allowed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay his taxes in advance.

12. The provision of the act of the 17th Feb. 1864, which allowed the assessed tax on property employed in agriculture to be credited by the tax in kind, is repealed; that where income from property was taxed the property itself should be exempted is also repealed.

13. The Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of boards of police, county courts, or other county, district, or parish tribunals is authorized to suspend the collection of taxes in those districts where depredations have been committed by the enemy, in the case of individuals whose resources have so seriously damaged or destroyed as to render the payment of taxes impossible or oppressive.

To all the taxes above specified, an addition of *one-eighth* of the amount is made *in each case*—to be paid in treasury notes and applied to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldier.

The taxes for 1865 may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

On all property (except foreign credits, coin, &c.,) 8 per cent. on the valuation of 1860. On coin and foreign credits, 20 per cent., and on bullion, plate, jewelry, &c., 10 per cent.

One tenth of all the productions of the soil, as established by the present law of tax in kind.

On the income from property not employed in agriculture, the rates prescribed by the existing laws.

No abatement of the property tax in the case of agriculturists because of the tithe tax, and no abatement in the case of other property holders because of the income tax. Agriculturists pay no income tax.

The present taxes on incomes, salaries, &c., are continued.

Exemptions as specified above.

Five per cent. on all solvent credits, bonds and stocks, the bonds of States and the bonds, stocks and loans to the Confederate States to be taxed upon the interest as income and not upon principal.

Ten per cent. additional to income tax on profits made by dealing in property, money, bonds, stocks, &c., in 1865; or in 1864, which are not already paid.

Twenty-five per cent. on property exceeding 25 per cent. made in 1865 by banks, corporations, individuals or partnerships, &c., to be paid in like manner.

This tax to be collected also for 1864 of those who may not have paid the same.

An addition of one-eighth in every case, except that of tax-in-kind, to be applied to paying the soldiers.

The person who is liable for the taxes and responsible for their payment is the one who holds or owns the property on the day of the passage of the act.

BIBLE WARRIORS.

The word of God abounds in the most spirited war-scenes and battle-songs. In these days of war, and rumors of war, when all of necessity become familiar with at least the *language* of the battle-field, the Bible reader turns with a keener interest to the histories of the wars of God's ancient people Israel. The God of the Hebrews there reveals himself as a "man of war;" "the Lord strong and mighty; the Lord mighty in battle." "The Lord shall utter his voice before his army; for his camp is very great."

These features in the Bible have a new significance for us in these our own troublous times. If we take up, one by one, the most prominent of the Bible warriors, and consider their character and history, we shall find that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

The passage referred to at the head of these remarks, presents us with *Moses as a warrior*. Not in his own person, indeed, but yet really the instrument in God's hands of the utter rout of Amalek. He calls upon Joshua to choose out men, and go fight with Amalek; while *he* will stand on the hill-top with the rod of God in his hand. This picking out chosen men has a lesson for us in these our own times. We should select the *right men* to fight for us, and more especially to lead our armies. Men of righteousness and integrity, of Christian zeal and purpose. This done, we are not to put our trust in these chosen men; no, not in the best and wisest of them; but in that overruling God, whose rod are the wicked, and who giveth not the victory save as it pleaseth him. What we have to do is to give ourselves to *prayer*, "to go up to the top of the hill," as did Moses, and there to entreat the Lord, if peradventure he will hear.

Let us note, too, what Moses did on the hill-top: "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy, and they took a stone and put it under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other side, until the going down of the sun." Mark the result: "And Joshua discomfitted Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword." It is when faith fails and prayer languishes, that the enemy comes in like a flood. Let our spirit be that inculcated by the Apostle: "I will, therefore, that men pray everywhere, holding up holy hands, without wrath or doubting." At times the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak, and we find it hard to believe all that the Lord has spoken. Or when all about us looks dark, and the light of our eyes is taken from us, our hands droop, and Amalek prevails. Surely if we can do nothing else for our country, we can at least hold up the hands of our leaders and rulers by earnest, believing prayer.

One other lesson may be learned from Moses as a warrior. After Amalek had been discomfited, "The Lord said unto Moses, write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua; and Moses built an altar, and called the name of it Jehovah-Nissi." So when the Lord has granted us some signal mercy or victory, let us keep in remembrance and rehearse his doings in the ears of the people. Forgetfulness and ingratitude are very crying sins amongst us, and we need constantly to build these altars of grateful remembrance in our own hearts, and in the midst of the "great congregation." "Jehovah-Nissi," the Lord my banner. "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of thy truth."

It must be gratifying to the lovers of liberty everywhere, but more especially to those of these Confederate States, that Congress refused to accede to the President's demand for the suspension of the great bulwark of personal liberty, the priviledge of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Those of our people who cannot do their duty in the great struggle in which we are engaged without a rod being constantly held over them, had better be shipped beyond the lines at once.

Richmond papers of the 16th say that the enlistment of negro troops for the army goes bravely on in that city.

They are best situated to be happy, who are neither too high nor too low—high enough to see morals of good manners, and obscure enough to be left in the sweetness of solitude.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

ALL QUIET ALONG OUR STREETS.—Our streets yesterday were comparatively quiet. Some wagon trains were passing, some squads of cavalry moving about, occasionally a little cluster about the office of the Provost Marshal, &c.; otherwise there was nothing unusual. There is now but little alarm felt here. The surge of moving armies has passed us, and the impression is strong that we are now as near the theatre of war as we are likely to be soon.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Conservative* of yesterday says:

We have been shown a letter from Major W. S. Downer, Superintendent of the Lockville Mining Company of the 17th inst., giving some account of the doings of the Yankees in Fayetteville. We have been permitted to extract the following:

"Fayetteville is ruined. All the Arsenal Buildings, the Market House, Court House, printing office, both Foundries, all the Mills, Cotton Factories, Oil Works, Mr. Mallett's house, Mr. McLean's house, &c. They robbed the people of everything in the way of food. I have a letter from Mr. Mallett in which he says, 'some people must starve.' The train has gone down to Little River to-day and taken a load of provisions."

A SINGULAR MURDER.—The Winston *Sentinel* contains an account of a singular murder recently committed in Stokes county, at the house of W. P. Kallum, Esq. It seems that two persons, calling themselves respectively Capt. Wm. C. Williams and Lieut. John W. Moore, and representing themselves to be Kentuckians belonging to Morgan's cavalry, have been in that section for some time past, deporting themselves as gentlemen.

On the night of the murder they went to bed as usual. A little before day the family was aroused by the report of firearms in the room in which they slept, and presently the Captain ran out of the house, still firing, and shouting that deserters were attacking the house and had shot the Lieutenant. During the day it was rendered certain that Williams himself was the murderer. The *Sentinel* says:

Now what induced the Captain to commit the deed is a mystery, they were not known to have had any hard feelings towards each other, though they were somewhat reserved and talked but little to each other in company. It might have been for money, as the Captain had said a few days before that the Lieutenant had eleven or twelve thousand dollars with him, all of which, together with the Lieutenant's horse and saddle the Captain carried off—again, it might have been that the Captain was spying out the condition of the country, or laying some plans for plundering, which he feared the Lieutenant might in his over indulgence in the glass, reveal and thus betray him. It is well enough for the people to be alarmed, and to be on the sharp lookout.

Williams ought to be brought to justice if possible. He is about 6 feet high, rather slender built, light hair, red beard, blue eyes, scar on left cheek.

W.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL WHITING.

The funeral of Major-General Whiting, Confederate States army, took place at Trinity Church, New York, and was quite largely attended. Brigadier-General Beall, of the Confederate States army, was present. The *Herald* says:

Every one present seemed alive to the solemnity of the occasion, and many appeared sincerely affected. The afflicted mother and sisters of General Whiting occupied seats near the altar, and exciting unusual sympathy. The last words of the service having been uttered, the procession re-formed in the same order, with the addition of the female relatives and several ladies—friends of the deceased—all in deep mourning, and passed out of the church, whence they proceeded to Greenwood cemetry, where, pending the removal of his remains to the South, they were deposited. The coffin was of highly-polished rosewood, silver-mounted, the following inscription being on the breastplate: "Major-General W. H. C. Whiting, C. S. A., born in in the State of Mississippi, died on Governor's Island, New York harbor, March 10, 1865, aged forty years, eleven months and eighteen days."

On the coffin was placed two handsome crosses, composed of pure white camalias; and, while, it was passing up the aisle, a young lady placed a number of flowers, with a white ribbon, on the lid.

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, under the caption of "Curious Facts," has the following:

In his official report of his late raid to James River, Sheridan says that he found provisions for man and beast in great abundance all along his march! This is a beautiful commentary upon the liberality and policy of some of our people. When Gen. Lee calls for provisions to feed his needy army, we are told that large sections of the country have nothing and that this man and that have given them all, but when Yankee raiders come along they find meat houses and corn cribs or cellars filled with all abundance. How is this? How is it that our people prefer to feed our enemies to our friends?—prefer to have their provisions taken from them by Sheridan to giving them to Lee?

The official announcement of the organization of the Mexican army, fixes its figures at 30,000 men besides officers. When the French army departs, it will leave about two Mexicans to one German.—Arabs, Turcos, Zouaves, Polanders, Austrians, Germans and Frenchmen all have had a hand in the establishment of the new empire.

Some of us fret inwardly and some fret outwardly. The latter is the better plan for our friends, but the worse for ourselves.